

occupied in other departments of zoölogy and must be changed. I suggest the following new names:

Eiseniella n. n.

Eisenia Ashmead (not Malm, 1877), Mem. Carnegie Museum, 1, No. 4, p. 232, 1904.

Elasmognathias n. n.

Elasmognathus Ashmead (not Gray, 1867), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIX, No. 1424, p. 405, 1905.

Orthonotomyrmex n. n.

Orthonotus Ashmead (not Westwood, 1829), Can. Ent. xxxvii, No. 11, p. 384, November, 1905.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE CURCULIONID GENUS PARAPLINTHUS.

By W. F. FISKE.

Paraplinthus shermani n. sp.

Length 6.8 mm.; color very dark brown, more or less tinged with reddish; above sparsely clothed with elongate, yellowish scales, forming obscure irregular markings on the elytra. Prothorax with sides evenly rounded, convex above, median carina narrow, straight, sharply defined; surface above and on both sides with irregular, coarse, shining tubercles; punctures of elytral striæ sometimes separated with slightly elevated tubercles; interspaces each with one row of tubercles, more strongly developed on the alternate interspaces, which are also distinctly elevated.

Type.—No. 6370, U. S. National Museum.

Collected on Pisgah Ridge, Transylvania Co., N. C., at an elevation of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Three others were collected by the author at the same time. In the U. S. National Museum there is also a specimen from Grandfather Mountain, N. C., elevation above 4,000 feet, collected by J. M. Bentley, and received through Prof. Franklin Sherman, Jr., after whom the name *shermani* was proposed by Mr. Schwarz.

The species is easily distinguishable from *P. carinatus* Boh. by the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra. In *P. carinatus* the prothorax is depressed above, with coarse confluent punctures which are better defined on the sides. The striae punctures are more prominent and the even interspaces are not tuberculate. The occurrence of *Paraplinthus* in the Appalachian region is rather notable, as the genus has hitherto been

known in North America only from Alaska, and southward on the Pacific slope through British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, to northern Idaho. According to Mr. Schwarz, its occurrence is paralleled by the distribution of other genera in Coleoptera, for instance, *Necrophilus* and *Pinodytes* of the Silphidæ. The eastern species of *Paraplinthus* was collected on the underside of freshly cut spruce chips lying on the ground.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COCCIDÆ OF THE GENUS ERIOCOCCUS.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

It used to be supposed that *Eriococcus* was absent from South America, but in recent years a few species have been found in Brazil. Hempel cites three, but one of them, *E. armatus* Hempel, is an *Erium*. Mr. Schrottky has sent me a very ordinary-looking species from Villa Encarnacion, Paraguay (his No. 2508), which upon examination proves to be quite different from those described from Brazil. However, I do not see that it differs materially from *E. dubius* Ckll., described from specimens collected by Townsend in Mexico. The South American species may accordingly be tabulated as follows:

Female sac very long (11 mm.), of peculiar shape; third antennal joint much longer than fourth; on *Eugenia*, etc., Brazil. *perplexus* Hempel
 Female sac small, less than 5 mm. long, quite ordinary.....1

1. Third antennal joint much longer than fourth; legs smaller, anterior legs with femur plus trochanter 147 μ , tibia 78; on *Baccharis*, Brazil *braziliensis* Ckll.

Third antennal joint little longer than fourth; joints measuring in μ , (20) 35-37, (3) 50, (4) 42-47, (5) 15-25, (6) 17-20, (7) 30-37; anterior legs with femur plus trochanter 235 μ , tibia 112-117, tarsus 105; middle legs, tibia 125, tarsus 107; hind legs, tibia 125, tarsus 120; width of anterior femur 72 μ ; claw 40 μ long, with a denticle on inner side; spines large and numerous, large ones over 60 μ long; mounted ♀ 2-2½ mm. long; antennæ very rarely 6-jointed by the union of 4 and 5; Paraguay..... *dubius* Ckll. (var.?)

All three have 7-jointed antennæ. The antennæ of the Paraguayan insect are very like those of *E. quercus* Comst., and *E. tinsleyi* Ckll., but the legs are not as in these species.
